

Andante ♩ = 80

J.S. Bach

The musical score is presented in a standard orchestral format with ten staves. The top two staves are for Flute 1 and Flute 2, both in treble clef. The next two staves are for Oboe 1 and Oboe 2, also in treble clef. The fifth and sixth staves are for Clarinet in B \flat 1 and Clarinet in B \flat 2, in treble clef. The seventh and eighth staves are for Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2, in bass clef. The final two staves are for Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2, in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B \flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 80. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is placed at the beginning of each staff. The score shows the first four measures of the piece, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs.

This version sounds more orchestral. Note that there is much less integral doubling of lines between instruments. Only the two bassoons are together all the time, and even they move into octaves in the 2nd full bar. (This provides a better bass for a loud setting.) Apart from oboe #1, which has the melody, and the bassoons, with the bass, the other instruments weave completely new lines from bits and pieces of the various original parts. This kind of "pseudo-counterpoint" is typical in orchestration for larger ensembles, and is the best way to avoid the beginner's most common mistake: overuse of unison doubling.

The problems which remain are:

- the clarinets pause in m. 2, which leaves a hole in the middle of the texture, and will feel arbitrary to the players.
- the horns are written very low. As a result, the texture is dominated by the oboe on top and the heavy combination of horns and bassoons on the bottom; this contrast between thin/high and thick/low is not effective for a texture which should sound homogeneous.